

中美農業技術團報告摘要

REPORT OF THE
China-United States Agricultural
Mission :
AN ABSTRACT

農業材料方面
Aspects Relating to Farm Supplies
肥料
FERTILIZERS

Chemical fertilizers will not be used widely in China until they are offered to farmers at prices which make their use profitable. They were not so offered in many parts of China before the war. Widespread availability at profitable prices would appear more likely in the future if a large part of the needed supply is manufactured within China.

化學肥料要在中國廣泛地施用，必需使農民覺得付出的代價是合算的。但在戰前，中國許多地區農民都嫌價錢太高。將來中國國內倘能自製大部份必需的材料，農民便會出合理的代價使他的採用大為推廣。

Although this Mission has not attempted to estimate carefully the probable demand for fertilizers, it seems reasonable to believe, on the basis of information at hand, that the demand in all China could shortly become several times greater than at present, provided fertilizers are offered at reasonable prices and an effective agricultural extension program is undertaken to teach farmers the value of their use.

在此不作任何決定，還需要專家的詳細研究。

農具及機械
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT
Agricultural-engineering extension work, encouraging farmers to use better tools and equipment, would be premature unless such items are made available for purchase by farmers. Factories for their production are necessary, and until private enterprise will produce them, it becomes the responsibility of some Government agency to promote their manufacture.

鼓勵農民應用改良的農具和機械
農業工程推廣工作，除非農民購得這些新工具，此項工作是 premature。而且，在私人企業能够製造這些器具之前，促進他們的責任便應由某些政府機構負起。

**殺蟲劑，殺菌劑，
血清和疫苗**
INSECTICIDES FUNGICIDES SERUMS AND VACCINES
For the control of insects and plant diseases, farmers must have cheap and dependable insecticides and fungicides, together with spraying and dusting equipment for applying them. Experimental and demonstration work in the manufacture and distribution of these materials has been undertaken with success by this Division of Entomology of the National Agricultural Research Bureau. The further development of this program on a national scale should be undertaken by this Division, working in cooperation with the Division of Plant Pathology and the proposed Agricultural Engineering Research Bureau. Experimental and

中國工合運動
前途光明
英雜誌撰論述評
Bright Future for
Cooperative Movement in
China Forecast

London.—The September issue of "International News", the magazine of the International Language Club in East Croydon, publishes a photograph of Mr. Wang Shou-ling, Secretary of the Cooperative League of China, chatting with Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence subsequently to the latter addressing a recent meeting in celebration of the 28th International Cooperative Day.

(英華報) 國際語言俱樂部九月號出版之「國際新聞」雜誌，刊列有一張照片，為中國合作聯盟秘書長王壽齡（譯音）與英國防部部長亞歷山大閣議時所攝。王將最近英國來賓中歷次十六個國際合作社紀念日，亞歷山大曾出席發表講話也。

The organ also prints an illuminating article by Mr. Wang on the Chinese cooperative movement.

該雜誌中又刊載有王君論中國合作運動之文章一篇。

In this he reviews its many achievements and setbacks.

在此他回顧了它的許多成就和挫折。

... will probably be required to stimulate production and to provide a supply of the materials for immediate use. As the demand grows, farmers' cooperatives and private concerns might increasingly take up their manufacture and sale.

爲防制糧價而可救的救濟起見，農民必需準備糧食和植物的救濟品，農業以及加工糧食的器具，中央農業委員會所刊的救濟品對於這些救濟品的製造和分配曾經完成了實驗與指示工作。該計劃應繼續進一步和農村的原料以及本國所採掘的堆棧和原料等項合作。把這個工作推展到工業性的，同時，需要實驗和試驗工廠來動生產，並供給一些材料，以應急需。將來需求增加時，製穀和製糖的工作可以逐漸由農民的合作社和私人公司來經營。

(To Be Continued next page)

since, "modern Chinese cooperatives were imported from Europe when, in the latter part of the Chin dynasty, European and American civilizations filtered into China". He then summarizes the present position and the main difficulty facing the movement.

文中曾檢討中國合作運動已往之狀況與挫折，繼又概述目前該運動之成就與面對之主要困難。

"According to a recent bulletin published by the Central Cooperative Administration in April, 1948", it says, "103,660 cooperatives have been established, with a membership of 23,021,000 drawn from 34 provinces and municipalities. The total population of China is 450 million. General cooperative education has been made available to 2,481,800 of common people; 9,145 field workers have been educated. Still there remains a vast amount of work to be done. The problem hinges upon education of the people; if this can be done then the cooperative movement has a bright future".

電稱：據今年四月中中央合作總管理處發表之公報表示，中國目前分佈於三十四省份與市縣區之合作社計有三十六萬三千六百七十九所，社員達一千二百零二萬一千人。中國人口總數為四個五千萬，受過合作社教育之人民為一百四十八萬二千八百人，即百分之四點八。目前主要之問題在於教育運動之前途頗難得解決，即工會運動之前途亦為光明。

Mr. Wang is on tour to month tour of ten European countries.

王君刻正蒞歐歐洲十個國家，旅行期間已定兩個月云。

幽 默 小 品

她教給他們
怎樣和她打電話
She Instructs Her Swains
How to Telephone

A man named Miller warned his sixteen-year-old daughter that she was getting too mannerly.

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telephone calls from boy friends, she instructed her swains that if her father answered, they were to ask for some fictitious person and pretend they had the wrong number.

一個名字做米勒的人警告他十六歲的女兒說她的男朋友们應把所有的電話通盤了，因為她教給他們的慣例們說假如她父親接電話他們就寧願呼那些假想出的名字來，裝着他們把電話數數弄錯了。

After a while such calls the father decided to have a bit of fun with the next caller. The conversation went something like this:

譯者的呼叫有過幾次之後這位父親決定和再來電話的人開一個玩笑，他們的會話是差不多這樣的：

Mr. Mitchell? 「
電話機裡的聲音：「啊……米勒爾先生。」
M. Miller: "That's right".
米勒先生：「不錯。」
A voice, then the voice a little puzzled, inquired: "Is this Mr. A.J. Mitchell?"
沉寂一會，然後這電話機帶着一點兒莫名其妙地問道：「A.J.米勒爾先生嗎？」
M. Miller: "That's right".
米勒先生：「不錯。」
Another second of silence, then: "Is this the A.J. Mitchell of the law firm?"
又沉寂了一秒鐘，然後：「是法律事務所的A.J.米勒爾先生嗎？」
M. Miller: "That's right".
米勒先生：「不錯。」
A full minute of silence, then: "Sorry Mr. Miller, but you're not the Miteell I wanted to talk to".
足有一分鐘的沉寂，然後：「米勒先生，對不起，你並不是我所打算和那電話的那位米勒爾先生。」

中華民國卅七年九月廿三日星期四

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

TRANSLATION

英文漢譯之要點

Idiomatic uses of everyday Verb "Go"

請請 “Go” 的幾種習慣用法

(9) As fathers commonly Go. It is seldom a misfortune to be fatherless; and considering the general run of sons, as seldom a misfortune to be childless.

(註) As fathers commonly go = Judging by the standard commonly attained by fathers.

觀於世之爲父者；就世之爲父者而論○

(譯文) 觀於世之爲父者，人而無父，不爲不幸；觀世之爲子者，人而無子，亦不爲不幸也○

(參考) (a) He is a good actor, As actors go nowadays.

遊今日之伶人而論，彼誠伶人之良者○

(b) He is an honest man, As word goes.

就世俗而論，彼誠正直人也○

(c) He is a good teacher, As teachers go.

就爲教員者而論，彼不失爲良教員也○

To be fatherless = to have no father (無父)，與句中之“it”同位○

Considering the general run of sons 語法與 As fathers commonly go 同，換言之，即 As sons generally go 之意也○

(10) These facts Go to show that he is an extraordinary man.

(註) Go to show 作「足以證明」解○

(譯文) 此等事實，足以證明彼之爲非常人也○

(參考) What qualifies Go to make a great man?

何者爲造成偉人之資格○

(11) Go = depart 作「離去」解○

The mail comes and Goes every day.

郵件每日往來○

(12) Go = proceed; fare 作「進行」「起居」解○

Things will Go better to-morrow.

明日事當較佳○

(參考) How goes it with you?

君事若何矣○

You must know how things go.

汝須知事之若何○

(13) Go = pass from one to another; be current 作「傳」；「流行」解○

So the story Goes.

此事相傳如此○

(14) Go = be freed; escape from hold 作「放」「釋」解○

Let me Go.

請放我去○

(參考) Let Go his hand.

釋其手○

(15) Go = lead 作「導」解○

國軍應付共匪 秋季攻勢的新戰略

Nationalist Preparations to Meet Red Onslaughts

(譯自路透電稿)

Foodstuffs, household equipment and farming implements that could not be carried away must be buried or hidden, he continued. Primitive ox-carts—still the principal means of transport in China's rural districts—must be dismantled and buried separately. All drinking wells must be filled up.

他又繼續說：凡不能搬走的東西如傢俱車馬和農具，必須藏匿或掩埋。牛車（現在還是農村主要的運輸工具）必須拆卸，分別埋藏，所有的飲水井，都要埋塞起來。

If all these instructions are faithfully carried out, Governor Chu said, the Communists, when they move in, will find no drinking water, no food, no way to replenish their dwindling ammunition supplies, no means of transport.

楚主席說：如果所有的這些指示能忠實執行，那末共產黨在走進來時，會發現沒有水喝，沒有食物，亦沒有方法補充他們的消耗彈子彈軍用，沒有運輸用的工具。

The Hopei experiment is in line with the gradual change in Nationalist strategy which has been discernible in recent weeks: from fixed positional warfare to mobile guerrilla operations.

在河北省所作的實驗和依照近幾個月來明顯可見的國民黨戰略逐漸改變來的，這種種戰術的改變就是從陣地戰改變為運動戰游擊戰。

This road **Go**es to the station. 此為往車站之路。

(16) **Go** = avail 有「有效」解。
The explanation **Go**es for 此解釋原因。

(18) **Go** = break or tear from 我與花架相撞觸，遂開吾衫破。

This change had long been advocated by the Nationalist Army's leading commanders, including the aggressive General Fu Tso-yi of North China, but apparently only recently found favour with the High Command.

這個改變很早以來就已經爲國軍中若干軍事領袖（連華北有能力的作戰將軍在內）所贊成，不過顯然可以看出，它只是在最近才得到最高指揮的同意。

The adoption of guerrilla tactics by Government forces comes at a time when the Chinese Communists seem to be forsaking their hit-and-run strategy for positional warfare, which has already won them such fortified strategic centres as Loyang (north-west Honan), Yingkow (south Manchuan port) and Weihai (in North Shantung).

國軍採取這種遊擊戰術，恰好是共產匪們已經放棄了他們的遊擊戰略改取陣地戰的時候，他因爲採取四個戰術，已經獲取了魯南洛陽（在河南西北）、營口（爲遼寧海港）以及瀋陽（在山東北部）這樣大的戰區據點。

This switch in tactics between China's civil war opponents has also affected their political propaganda.

國軍和共產雙方戰術上的改變，亦影響牠們的政治宣傳。

The Nationalists, realizing that successful mobile guerrilla

者之

r nothing.

in a fastening eye | 破 | 解。 |
erpot frame, and I heard my
裂之聲。

(To Be Continued 未完)

warfare depends to a great extent on the cooperation of the rural population, are now continually harping on agrarian reform, while the Communists, to win the confidence of industrialists and businessmen in their fight for large cities and industrial centres, are propounding a liberal policy towards industry and commerce.

國軍因為深知運動遊擊戰的成功，大半要靠農村的人民，所以現在正積極不斷地取消平均地權的政策，而匪方方面却爲了在奪取大城市和工業中心中取信於工商業，提出其工商業自由政策。

No person in China is ready to predict how the change in tactics will work out. There are no two opinions, however, that the civil war will remain a long drawn-out affair.

在中國，沒有人打算願意預測這種戰局上的改變結果將如何，不過對戰爭將是「長期的」一點，却並無二致。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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